

# THE STAR.

PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI.

M. S. WARD, - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

All Persons knowing themselves indebted to me, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as I MUST have money to pay my debts.

M. S. WARD.

## Special Notice.

Mr. Seagrave, agent for the History of the World, both ancient and modern, including a history of the Russian War, and a complete history of the United States, in two volumes, of about fifteen hundred pages, is now canvassing Panola County for subscribers. We hope he will meet with all the success in obtaining them that this splendid work deserves.

The editor of the STAR (Col. Ward) left Panola last Friday evening, for New Orleans, via Memphis, Vicksburg and Jackson. "We" are fully authorized to send the STAR to all persons in the county who wish to subscribe—and if there are any such left, we wish they would send in their names immediately, as it will be to their advantage to commence with the second volume, which begins with our issue of the 28th instant. Send in your names, (and a couple of dollars) and you shall have the nearest country paper in Mississippi, for one year.

Hon. S. Adams, will accept our thanks for public documents.

Read the advertisement of E. M. Patrick, Superintendent of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

Read the advertisement of Mr. Juno, Artist and Silversmith. His pictures are of a superior style. All kinds of jewelry and watches will be repaired, and warranted.

The weather during the past week has been very cold. Thursday and Friday of last week were decidedly the coldest days we have had this winter. Our town was somewhat "wake up" by appearance of a four-horse (mule) sleigh, which came in in fine style on Thursday.

The next "Hop" will come off at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening next. We are authorized to say that "good music" has been provided for the occasion, and every exertion will be made to make it pleasant and agreeable to all who attend.

Sims' Line of Coaches between this place and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Depot has been discontinued for the present, but will be replaced in the spring. The withdrawal of these coaches leaves McAlexander & Odell's line monarch of the road between Como depot and Grenada.

Several of our exchanges notice the arrival, in their sanctums, of a "Locomotive," which left Grenada, Mississippi, about the first of January, instant. We have been on the "look-out" for its appearance in the STAR office, as the Engineer has heretofore been on good terms with us; but we suppose the steam gave out before he could reach to "The STAR."

The contract for carrying a daily mail from Memphis to Grenada, via Panola, has been taken by McAlexander, commencing last week. Mr. Odell has been in Panola during the week, and arranged things so as to put passengers, as well as mails, through to Grenada with dispatch. The bad roads have made it necessary for them to drive six horses, instead of four.

We received a copy of the Carrollton Democrat, published at Carrollton, (Miss.). The Democrat is a spicily sheet, and we are indebted to the editor for reminding us that a paper is published in that place. We would like to exchange with every paper in the State, but some of them appear too proud to exchange with us. If nothing happens, we will make THE STAR worthy of their acquaintance in a few months. "Large oaks from little acorns grow," and we expect to make the once dim Panola STAR shine as brightly as Venus. Send along the "Democrat"—we like the PAPER, but not its name.

## The Dollar Newspaper.

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER is offered to "single" subscribers at the unusual low rate of \$1 a year, while, as a literary, agricultural and family paper, it is well worth five dollars. Now is the time to subscribe for it, as the original novelette, entitled MABEL; OR, DARKNESS AND DAWN, by C. J. Peterson, Esq., will be commenced in its next number. This is said to be the most finished and elaborate production of this distinguished author ever given to the public, and, of itself, will be worth twice the cost of the "Dollar Newspaper" for the entire year. But the story reading of the "Newspaper" is but a small portion of its valuable contents. Its Agricultural Department, made up wholly of original articles, its editorials, its late news, business information and market reports commend it to favor as a first class family newspaper, at the low price of "one dollar" per year, and still lower when subscribed for in clubs.

We have received the annual circular of the "Eureka Female Institute and Male Academy," located in this county, nine miles from Panola. The Faculty is composed of five members, four of whom are gentlemen; Rev. B. B. Brown, Principal of the Female Department, and E. Jerome Hill, A. B., Principal Male Department. Mr. Hill is known to most of our readers to be a clever gentleman and thorough scholar, having had charge of the Male Academy in Panola one session, which he conducted with ability. In the circular we find several considerations favorable to the Institute, from which we extract the following:

The President, Associate Teachers and Trustees, are determined to use every laudable exertion, and to discharge every duty faithfully, that will make this Institute worthy of the highest confidence and liberal patronage. The course of instruction will be as thorough as can be obtained at our best institutions. Eureka has an elevated location, surrounded by a beautiful grove of forest trees, and entirely free from any local cause of disease. The citizens in its vicinity are very hospitable, and remarkable for their morality. There is no inducement for pupils at Eureka to indulge in vice or extravagance, and there is no cause to divert their minds from their studies. The Male and Female Departments are entirely "disconnected." A Chapel is in connection.

The Spring Session will commence the first Monday—2d day—in February, and in the absence of a school in Panola we would recommend this Institution to the favor of all who have children to educate.

## Vanity Fair.

"Vanity of vanities!" exclaimed the wise man—"all is vanity!" And looking abroad in the world around us how many proofs do we behold of this axiom? There is vanity in that gaudy bonnet, with its costly lace—in the unnecessary display of those dainty French boots on the cleanest streets. There is vanity in that male D'Orsayish figure, with its curled hair, its diamond breastpin and its sparkling ring on the finger. But not alone in purple and fine linen does vanity stalk abroad. That garb of more than Puritan plainness—the opposite extreme of attire—is quite as strong a proof of vanity as the tailor's gorgeous walking advertisement that just preceded it. Does not its wearer seem to say "Look at me! How much meeker—how much holier I am than these gaudy butterflies of fashion that hover and flutter about me?" As proud a heart beats under that drab kersey as beneath that satin bodice or that embroidered vest. When Satan was walking in the environs of London,

"He saw a cottage by the wayside,  
A cottage of gentility,  
And he duly smiled, for his darling vice  
Was the pride that spurs humility."

But pride and vanity have been doomed to fall, from the days of "Lucifer, son of the morning." To this blessed Anno Domini. Christopher North somewhere tells a story of a young preacher who was one of the vainest of mortals. On one occasion he delivered a discourse on which he particularly prided himself, declaimed in what he considered a fascinating style, and produced, as he fancied, the profoundest impression. But among the auditors who seemed to be most attentive and moved, even to tears, was a poor woman in widow's weeds, who hung upon his lips and seemed to devour every word he uttered. Flattered by this attention, our youthful hero lost no time in leav-

ing her name and calling on the widow. She told him how much she was interested in him and the cause.

"My poor husband," said she, "was a gardener. We lived on the produce of a little plot of ground. He used to carry the vegetables to market in baskets on the back of a faithful little donkey. At last it pleased Providence to remove my poor husband to a better world. Then I was left alone with my little donkey, and went to market myself. But misfortunes never come single. The donkey died, too. You can't think, sir, how much I was attached to him, and how much I miss him. Now, yesterday, the moment I heard you, the tones of your voice reminded me of my poor donkey, and I couldn't help shedding tears—indeed I couldn't. I know it was wrong to be thinking of a poor animal in such a sacred place, but I hope I shall be forgiven, for you were so like him that indeed I couldn't help it, sir."

It is needless to say, that after this explanation the visitor hastily took leave, and that his countenance was not quite so conceited in its expression as when he entered the presence of the mourner.

"Tom Marshall" has been edifying the Kentucky supreme Court with one of his happiest "hiss." It was a case on which the Vice-President elect, Mr. Breckinridge, and Garret Davis of Kentucky, were opposing counsel. Mr. Marshall's client's son had been flogged by a gentleman for trespassing upon his fish pond. Major Breckinridge contended that the correction was a wholesome and proper one, such as he had been subjected to in his juvenile days, when caught in mischief. Tom Marshall, in reply, said that both gentlemen had endeavored to magnify him into a great man—Kentucky's greatest lawyer and orator; and both, in their political speeches, were in the sagacity and intelligence of the people. Now, he wished to be informed how it was that, with such great superiority of natural genius and acquirements, and with the additional advantage of years over at least one of his adversaries, he remained plain Tom Marshall, hammering a miserable existence out of a few lawsuits at the bar! "while you," pointing to his opponent, John C. Breckinridge, "who were but a two-headed skaver, robbing birds' nests and playing marbles, when the whole broad Commonwealth of Kentucky was ringing from one end to the other with praises of the great eloquence, vast learning and prodigious ability of Tom Marshall, are now Vice-Presidents of the United States? and you, Garret Davis, wanted to be, and almost persuaded some very weak-minded people to make you President of the United States? Now," proceeded Tom, "our Vice-President says he used to be flogged in his boyish days for just such tricks as my client's son was flogged for, and he leaves us to infer that so far from suffering any damage thereby, it was one of the causes of his progress and advancement to his present high position. If my client had only known this before, and if he could be satisfied that his son was spanked on the same spot that my distinguished friend was, so far from bringing this suit, he would have acknowledged his profound gratitude to the defendant for thus pacing his scion in the line of safe precedents, and giving him so strong a claim on the Vice-Presidency. Doubtless the political misfortunes and disasters of my other distinguished friend are attributable to the fact that as his spanking was neglected in boyhood, he has to make up for it by receiving nothing but political spanks ever since he reached manhood." These palpable hits excited much laughter among the lawyers and judges, in which the two distinguished objects of Tom's railery participated.

To make a girl love you coax her to love somebody else. If there be anything that woman relishes, it is to be contrary.

## Art of Good Behavior.

### BEHAVIOR IN THE STREET.

When you meet a gentleman with whom you are acquainted, you bow, raising your hat slightly with the left hand, which leaves your right at liberty to shake hands if you stop. If the gentleman is ungloved, you must take off yours, not otherwise.

Meeting a lady, the "rule" is that she should make the first salute, or at least indicate by her manner that she recognizes you. Your bow must be lower, and your hat carried further from your head; but you never offer to shake hands; that is "her" privilege.

The right, being the post of honor, is given to superiors and ladies, except in the street, when they take the wall; as farthest from danger from passing carriages, in walking with or meeting them.

In walking with a lady, you are not bound to recognize gentlemen with whom she is not acquainted, or have they, in such a case, any right to salute, much less to speak to you.

Whenever or wherever you stand to converse with a lady, or while handing her into or out of a carriage, keep your hat in your hand.

Should her shoe become unlaced, or her dress in any manner disordered, fail no to apprise her of it, respectfully, and offer your assistance. A gentleman may hook a dress or lace a shoe with perfect propriety, and should be able to do so gracefully.

Whether with a lady or gentleman, a street talk should be a short one! and in either case, when you have passed the customary compliments, if you wish to continue the conversation, you must say, "Permit me to accompany you." Don't sing, hum, whistle, or talk to yourself in walking. Endeavor, besides being well dressed, to have a calm, good-natured countenance. A scowl always begets wrinkles. It is best not to smoke at all in public, but none but a ruffian will inflict upon society the odor of a bad cigar, or that of any kind on ladies.

Ladies are not allowed, upon ordinary occasions, to take the arm of any one but a relative or an accepted lover in the street, and in the day time; in the evening—ever she may need protection—she should not refuse it. She should pass her hand over the gentleman's arm, merely, but should not walk at arm's length apart, as country girls sometimes do. In walking with a gentleman, the step of the lady must be lengthened, and his shortened, to prevent the hobbling appearance of not keeping step. Of course, the conversation of a stranger, beyond asking a necessary question, must be considered as a gross insult, and repelled with proper spirit.

### VISITING.

Of course, you ring or knock and await the opening of the door. When this is done, you ask for the mistress of the house, not the master.

Should she be not at home or engaged, you leave your card, where cards are used, or your compliments. Where there are several ladies in the family, you may ask for "the ladies." Where people dine early, calls are not made until some time after dinner—in cities they are made from eleven till three.

You leave overcoat, cane, umbrella &c., and, if the hall is of any length, your hat in the entry. A graceful bow, a pleasant smile, as easy way of paying compliments and suiting them to each person, no lesson can teach. In presence of ladies, you are only silent when listening to them. You never yawn, nor lounge on your seat, nor interrupt, nor contradict, by the insinuation—you never tell unpleasant news, nor make ill-timed observations. Study to please, by a respectful demeanor and an easy gaiety. Never be rude or boisterous or presuming. In short, it is much easier to tell what you should

not do, than you should—but there is one important direction, "never wear out welcome." It is well to know how to enter a room, but it is much better to know when and how to leave it. If you have made

a good impression, a long story may wear it off—if a bad one, tediousness makes it worse. Don't stand stammering and fumbling, and saying, "well I guess I must be going." When you are ready, go at once. It is very easy to say, "Miss Susan, your company is so agreeable, that I am staying longer than I intended, but I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon again; I wish you a good morning; and bowing, smiling, shaking hands, if the hand be proffered, you leave the room, if possible without turning your back; but bow again at the front door, and if any eyes are following you, you still turn and raise your hat in the street.

### INTRODUCTIONS.

The rule is, never introduce one person to another without knowing that it is agreeable to both. Ladies are always to be consulted beforehand. Gentlemen are to be introduced to ladies, not ladies to gentlemen. In other cases, the younger to the elder. Where there is much difference in age or station, we "present."

A common form is, "Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith—Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones." Messrs. Jones and Smith bow, shake hands, express their happiness at being made acquainted with each other.

When more ceremony is required, the introducer says, "Miss Smith permit me to introduce Mr. Jones to your acquaintance," or, "allow me to present."

Coffee-house, steamboat, and stage-coach acquaintances last only for the time being. You are not obliged to know them afterwards, however familiar for the time, no more than a lady is required to recognize a gentleman with whom she has danced at a public ball.

The Bug Trade—Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro. Their wings are made into artificial flowers and some of the most brilliant varieties are worn as ornaments in ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his living by selling insects and other specimens to the strangers who visit port. He keeps twelve slaves constantly employed in finding the bugs, serpents and shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business that we can remember, is that of the trade of fire flies in Havana; sugar cane, is used as an ornament in ladies' dresses. Being twice the size of the American fire fly, it is very brilliant at night. The Creoles catch them on the plantations and sell them to the city belles some of them carrying them in silver cages attached to their bracelets. They make fine displays by lamp-light—[Merchants Magazine.]

What is stronger in death than in life? That old yellow-legged turkey we endeavored to dissect a few weeks past. If you don't believe it, try one of the same age on, and we'll guarantee that you will be a "believer" in less than no time, if there are half-a-dozen young ladies waiting to be helped, and at the same time laughing at [what is supposed to be] your awkwardness!

The man who remarked that large rivers always run by large cities, and that hens stop laying as soon as the price of eggs becomes high, thinks that the present cold weather is attributable entirely to the unusual lowness of the mercury in the thermometer.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal acknowledges a complimentary notice in an exchange in the following style:

"We scarcely know, dear sir, how to thank you sufficiently. We wish you were the son of the President of the United States, and we were your father."

## New Advertisements.

Ambrotypes, Ambrographs

## SPHEREOTYPES!

Wm. S. Judd, Artist and Silversmith.

HAS OCCUPIED ROOMS AT THE PANOLA HOTEL (Jones) where he will remain for a few days, and would be pleased to TAKE PICTURES for all who desire them. Also—CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds, neatly repaired and warranted. Jan. 14, 1857.

## Mississippi & Tennessee RAIL ROAD,

FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, Jan'y 12th, through Mail Train will leave Memphis daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Como at 10:30, A. M. Returning, leaves at 10:30, A. M.; arrive at Memphis at 1 P. M. This train connects daily at Como with J. P. McAlexander & Co's daily line of six-horse Coaches for Panola and Grenada—stopping reduced to fifty-two miles between Memphis and Grenada; through in eighteen hours. The traveling public may rely on this being the shortest and cheapest route to Grenada, Canton, Jackson and Vicksburg.

The Freight train will make daily trips (Sundays excepted) from and after Monday, January 12th, to Como. It will be expected that consignees will have arrangements made to receive their goods at that station on arrival, as the company have only temporary arrangements for taking care of freights, and will not be responsible for the loss or damage to the same at the station.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars, and save payments of extra fares.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Railroad, and no baggage will be received without being checked.

Each passenger will be allowed one hundred pounds of baggage by the Railroad and sixty pounds by stage, but no article will be carried as baggage that is not incident to the person of the passenger.

In cases of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for an amount not exceeding fifty dollars.

Negroes, when traveling alone, must have a permit, naming the point to which they are to go, and specifying that they are to travel by railroad, or they will not be carried.

E. M. PATRICK, Superintendent.

## Executors' Notice.

The undersigned, executors of the non-computative last will and testament of Jesse C. Wright, deceased, have filed in the Probate Court of Panola county, Miss., a final account of their administration of said estate, and will, at the March Term, 1857, of said Court, apply for its audit and allowance, and a decree accordingly. Issued January 12, 1857.

L. R. WRIGHT, ALEXR. MILES, THOMAS BRADFORD, Executors.

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Panola County. To William Poore, a legatee under the will of John Poore, deceased:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of said County, at the Court-house thereof, in the town of Panola, on the first Monday in March, 1857, then and there to show cause why the final account recently filed in said court by Elisha C. Griffith, executor of the will of said decedent, should not be allowed, and a decree made thereupon accordingly. Issued January 12, 1857.

W. P. WOOTTEN, Clerk said Court.

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Panola County. To Sarah Jane Patton, legatee of James W. Patton, deceased, and her guardian ad litem, Willie P. Wootten:

You and each of you, are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of said County, at the Court-house thereof, in the town of Panola, on the first Monday in March, 1857, to show cause why the final account of Benjamin F. Patton, administrator, with the will annexed of James W. Patton, deceased, recently filed in said Court, should not be allowed, and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. Issued Jan. 12, 1857.

W. P. WOOTTEN, Clerk said Court.

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Panola County. To Thomas Patton, and all other persons interested in the lands, tenements and hereditaments of Benjamin B. Patton, deceased:

You are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate Court of said County, at the Court-house thereof, in the town of Panola, on the first Monday in March, 1857, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the following described land, viz: the north half of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 10, range 7 west, in said County, should not be sold, according to the suggestion and petition of the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased. REUBEN J. PATTON, Adm'r. &c.

Panola, Miss., Jan. 12, 1857.

J. M. Wiswall & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Carriages, Harness, Saddles, &c., &c., No. 37 & 39 Union-st., near Main.

Memphis, Ten. [15]